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(54) **Barrier coating.**

(57) The present invention is a plastic container coated with a barrier coating. The barrier coating has a first layer including an inorganic material and a second layer on said first layer including a polymer.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a barrier coating for providing an effective barrier against gas and water permeability for containers, especially plastic evacuated blood collection tubes.

2. Description of the Related Art

With the increased emphasis on the use of plastic medical products, a special need exists for improving the barrier properties of articles made of polymers.

Such medical products that would derive a considerable benefit from improving their barrier properties include, but are not limited to, collection tubes and particularly those used for blood collection.

Blood collection tubes require certain performance standards to be acceptable for use in medical applications. Such performance standards include the ability to maintain greater than about 90% original draw volume over a one year period, to be radiation sterilizable and to be noninterfering in tests and analysis.

Therefore, a need exists to improve the barrier properties of articles made of polymers and in particular plastic evacuated blood collection tubes wherein certain performance standards would be able to be met and the article would be effective and usable in medical applications.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

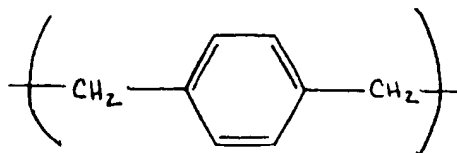
The present invention is a plastic composite container coated with a barrier coating comprising at least two barrier materials. Desirably, the barrier coating comprises a first layer of an inorganic material and a second layer of a polymer material.

The first layer of the barrier coating may preferably be an aluminum oxide based composition, such as AlO_x wherein x is from 0.3 to about 0.9; a silicon oxide based composition; or a diamond based composition. Most preferably, the first layer is an aluminum oxide based composition.

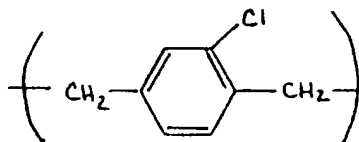
The second layer may preferably be vinylidene chloride-acrylonitrile-methyl methacrylate-methyl acrylate-acrylic acid copolymers, thermosetting epoxy coatings, parylene polymers, or polyesters. The barrier coating may be formed either on an interior surface portion, on an exterior surface portion, or both of the container.

Preferably, the second layer is a parylene polymer. Parylene is the generic name for members of a polymer series developed by Union Carbide Corporation. The base member of the series, called

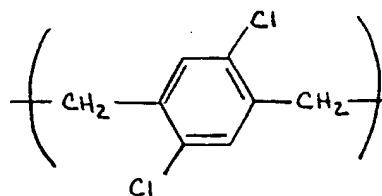
parylene N, is poly-p-xylylene, a linear, crystalline material:



Parylene C, a second member of the parylene series is produced from the same monomer as parylene N and modified by the substitution of a chlorine atom for one of the aromatic hydrogens:



Parylene D, the third member of the parylene series is produced from the same monomer as parylene N and modified by the substitution of the chlorine atom for two of the aromatic hydrogens:



Most preferably, the polymer layer is a vinylidene chloride-methyl methacrylate-methacrylate acrylic acid polymer. This polymer is available as DARAN® 8600-C (trademark of W.R. Grace and Co.) sold by GRACE, Organic Chemicals Division, Lexington, Mass.

Plastic tubes coated with the barrier coating are able to maintain substantially far better vacuum retention and draw volume retention than previous tubes comprised of polymer compositions and blends thereof without a coating of barrier materials.

Printing may be placed on the barrier coating applied to the container of interest. For example, a product identification, bar code, brand name, company logo, lot number, expiration date and other data and information may all be included on the barrier coating. Moreover, a matte finish or a corona discharged surface may be developed on the barrier coating so as to make the surface appropriate for writing additional information on the label.

Furthermore, a pressure sensitive adhesive label may be placed over the barrier coating so as to accommodate various hospital over-labels, for example.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a typical blood collection tube with a stopper.

FIG. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the tube of FIG. 1 taken along line 2-2.

FIG. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of a tube-shaped container, similar to the tube of FIG. 1 without a stopper, comprising a barrier coating.

FIG. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of a tube-shaped container, similar to the tube of FIG. 1 with a stopper, comprising a barrier coating.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to the drawings in which like reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several views thereof, FIGS. 1 and 2 show a typical blood collection tube 10, having a sidewall 11 extending from an open end 16 to a closed end 18 and stopper 14 which includes a lower annular portion or skirt 15 which extends into and presses against the inner surface 12 of the sidewall for maintaining stopper 14 in place.

FIG. 3 shows the preferred embodiment of the invention, a plastic tube coated with at least two layers of barrier materials. The preferred embodiment includes many components which are substantially identical to the components of FIGS. 1 and 2. Accordingly, similar components performing similar functions will be numbered identically to those components of FIGS. 1 and 2, except that a suffix "a" will be used to identify those components in FIG. 3.

Referring now to FIG. 3, the preferred embodiment of the invention, collection tube assembly 20 comprises a plastic tube 10a, having a sidewall 11a extending from an open end 16a to a closed end 18a. A barrier coating 25 extends over a substantial portion of the length of the tube which is upon the outer surface of the tube with the exception of open end 16a. Barrier coating 25 comprises a first layer 26 of an inorganic material and a second layer 27 of a polymer material.

FIG. 4 illustrates an alternate embodiment of the invention, wherein collection tube assembly 40 comprises stopper 48 in place for closing open end 41 of tube 42. As can be seen, sidewall 43 extends from open end 41 to closed end 44 and stopper 48 includes an annular upper portion 50 which extends over the top edge of tube 42. Stopper 48 includes a lower annular portion or skirt 49 which extends into and presses against the inside inner surface 46

of sidewall 43 for maintaining stopper 48 in place and a well 52.

Covering a substantial portion of the length of the tube is a barrier coating 45. Barrier coating 45 covers substantially most of the tube with the exception of open end 41 thereof. Barrier coating 45 comprises a first layer 54 of an inorganic material and a second layer 56 of a polymer material.

FIG. 4 differs from the embodiment in FIG. 3 in that the tube may be evacuated with the simultaneous placement of stopper 48 therein after the application of barrier coating 45 over the tube. Alternatively, the barrier coating may be applied to the tube before it has been evacuated.

An alternate embodiment of the invention also includes a barrier coating incorporating both the upper portion of the stopper, as well as the entire container tube. Such an embodiment may be utilized, for example, for sealing the container with the stopper in place. Once a sample has been placed in the tube, the sample cannot be tampered with by removal of the stopper. Additionally, serrations could be included at the tube, stopper interface. The serrations may be registered so that it can be determined if the sealed container has been tampered with.

It will be understood by practitioners-in-the-art that such tubes may also contain reagents in the form of additives or coatings on the inner wall of the tube.

The barrier coating forms a substantially clear or translucent barrier. Therefore, the contents of a plastic tube layered with a barrier coating comprising at least two layers of barrier materials are substantially visible to the observer at the same time identifying information may be displayed over the barrier coating after it is applied to the plastic tube.

The inorganic material of the barrier coating may be formed on a substrate as a first layer by radio frequency discharge, direct or dual ion beam deposition, sputtering or plasma chemical vapor deposition, as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,698,256, 4,809,876, 4,992,298 and 5,055,318, the disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference.

The second layer of the barrier coating, a polymer material, may be a parylene polymer applied to the first layer by a process similar to vacuum metallizing, as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,342,754 and 3,300,332, the disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference. Alternatively, the second layer may be vinylidene chloride-acrylonitrile-methyl methacrylate-methyl acrylate-acrylic polymer, applied to the first layer by dip-coating, roll-coating or spraying an aqueous emulsion of the polymer, followed by air drying of the coating, as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,093,194

and 4,497,859, the disclosure of which are herein incorporated by reference.

The barrier coating of the present invention is preferably a first layer material comprising aluminum oxide, and a second layer of vinylidene chloride-acrylonitrile-methyl methacrylate-methyl acrylate-acrylic acid polymer applied to the first layer.

A plastic blood collection tube coated with the barrier coating will not interfere with testing and analysis that is typically performed on blood in a tube. Such tests include but are not limited to, routine chemical analysis, biological inertness, hematology, blood chemistry, blood typing, toxicology analysis or therapeutic drug monitoring and other clinical tests involving body fluids. Furthermore, a plastic blood collection tube coated with the barrier coating is capable of being subjected to automated machinery such as centrifuges and may be exposed to certain levels of radiation in the sterilization process with substantially no change in optical or mechanical and functional properties.

A plastic blood collection tube coated with the barrier coating is able to maintain 90% original draw volume over a period of one year. Draw volume retention depends on the existence of a partial vacuum, or reduced pressure, inside the tube. The draw volume changes in direct proportion to the change in vacuum (reduced pressure). Therefore, draw volume retention is dependent on good vacuum retention. A plastic tube coated with a barrier coating substantially prevents gas permeation through the tube material so as to maintain and enhance the vacuum retention and draw volume retention of the tube.

If the barrier coating is also coated or applied on the inner surface of the plastic blood collection tube, the barrier coating may be hemorepellent and/or have characteristics of a clot activator if the first layer of the barrier coating is a diamond composition.

It will be understood that it makes no difference whether the plastic composite container is evacuated or not evacuated in accordance with this invention. The presence of a barrier coating on the outer surface of the container has the effect of maintaining the general integrity of the container holding a sample so that it may be properly disposed of without any contamination to the user. Notable is the clarity of the barrier coating as coated or applied on the container and its abrasion and scratch resistance.

The barrier coating used in accordance with this disclosure, may contain conventional additives and ingredients which do not adversely affect the properties of articles made therefrom.

Claims

1. A sample assembly comprising:
 - a plastic container having an open end, a closed end, an inner surface and an outer surface; and
 - a barrier coating associated over the outer surface of said container and extending over a major portion of said outer surface of said container, said coating having a first layer including an inorganic material and a second layer on said first layer including a polymer.
2. The assembly of Claim 1 wherein said first layer is deposited by radio-frequency discharge, direct ion beam deposition, dual ion beam deposition, sputtering or plasma chemical vapor deposition.
3. The assembly of Claim 1 wherein said first layer is aluminum oxide, silicon oxide or a diamond based composition and said second layer is thermosetting epoxy, parylene polymer, vinylidene chloride-acrylonitrile-methyl methacrylate-methyl acrylate-acrylic acid polymer, or polyesters.
4. The assembly of Claim 3 wherein said first layer comprises aluminum oxide and said second layer comprises vinylidene chloride-acrylonitrile-methyl methacrylate-methyl acrylate-acrylic acid polymer, or polyesters.
5. The assembly of Claim 3 wherein said first layer comprises silicon oxide and said second layer comprises vinylidene chloride-acrylonitrile-methyl methacrylate-methyl acrylate-acrylic acid polymer, or polyesters.
6. The assembly of Claim 3 wherein said second layer is a parylene polymer.
7. The assembly of Claim 6 wherein said parylene polymer is parylene N, parylene C or parylene D.
8. The assembly of Claim 1 further comprising a barrier coating over the inner surface of said container, said coating having a first layer including an inorganic material and a second layer on said first layer including a polymer.
9. A sample assembly comprising:
 - a plastic tube having an open end, a closed end, an inner surface and an outer surface; and
 - a barrier coating associated over the outer surface of said tube, said coating having a first

layer including aluminum oxide, silicon oxide
or a diamond-based composition and a second
layer on said first layer including thermosetting
epoxy, parylene polymer, vinylidene chloride-
acrylonitrile-methyl methacrylate-methyl ac- 5
rylate-acrylic acid polymer, or polyesters.

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FIG-1

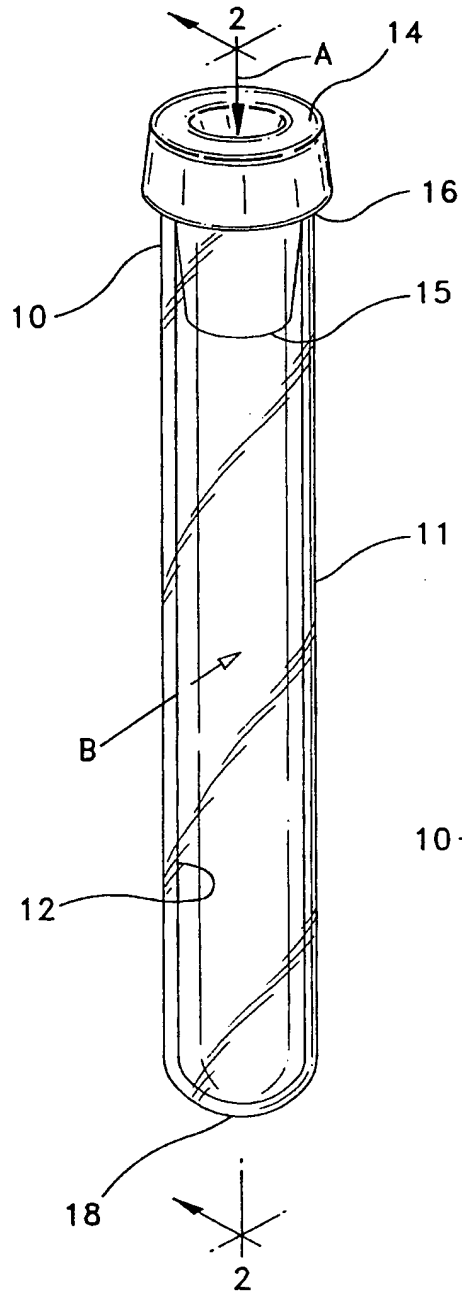


FIG-2

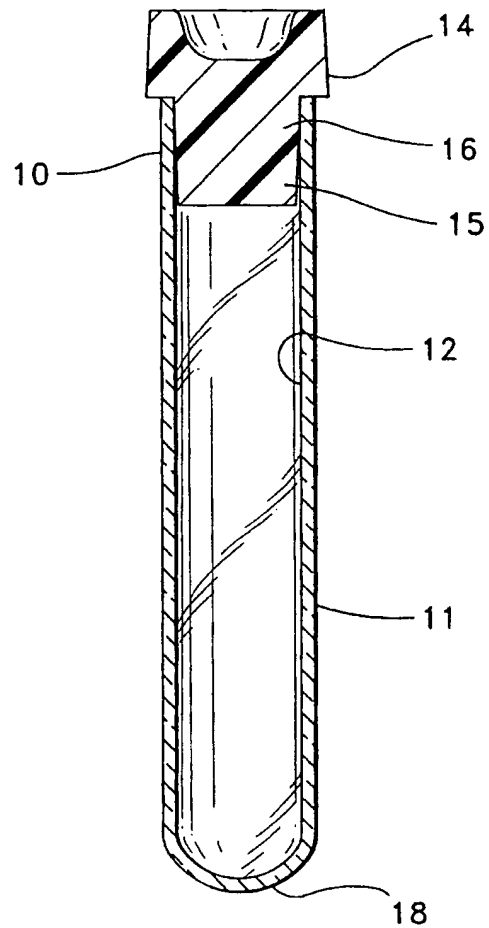


FIG-3

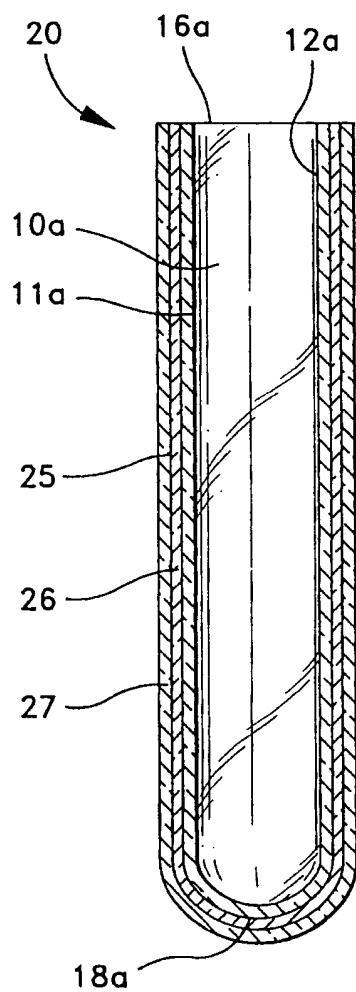
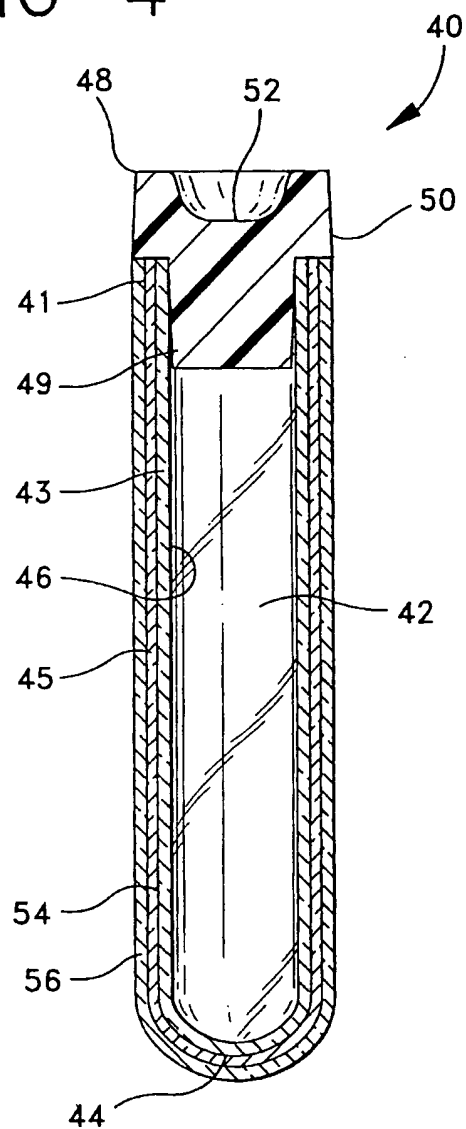


FIG-4





European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 93 12 0171

| DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Category | Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages | Relevant to claim | CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5) |
| X | Week 9018, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 90-134928 & JP-A-2 081 628 (TOPPAN PRINTING KK) * abstract * | 1,2 | C08J7/06 B65D23/08 A61B5/14 |
| Y | | 1,2 | |
| A | | 3-5,9 | |
| Y | --- US-A-4 735 832 (T. ICHIKAWA ET AL.) * claims 1,8,9,22 * * column 11, line 37 - column 12, line 16 * | 1,2 | |
| A | --- US-A-5 067 491 (MAYLON S. TAYLOR ET AL.) * claims 1,4 * * column 2, line 16 - column 2, line 37 * * column 4, line 60 - column 4, line 67 * | 1,3,6,7,9 | |
| A | --- US-A-4 809 876 (K.M. TOMASWICK ET AL.) * claims 1-4 * | 1,3,9 | TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5) |
| A | --- US-A-4 756 964 (P.J.J. KINCAID ET AL.) * claims 15,21 * * column 2, line 48 - column 2, line 60 * * column 4, line 54 - column 5, line 39 * ----- | 1-3 | A61B B65D C08J |
| The present search report has been drawn up for all claims | | | |
| Place of search THE HAGUE | | Date of completion of the search 2 May 1994 | Examiner Hallemesch, A |
| CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons * : member of the same patent family, corresponding document | | | |

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